

## What a Convention Costs.

A most important feature of the St. Louis convention, which has failed to receive much thought during the last few days on account of the intense political excitement which has prevailed in that neighborhood, is the serious item of expense.

Since the adjournment of the recent convention, therefore, the question arises, what has all this cost? Those who have opened their pocket-books for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the great republican meeting in St. Louis are now beginning to consider the inroads which the convention has made upon their private resources.

In regard to the cost of the convention, however, some few matters may be considered. According to the Chicago Times-Herald, the aggregate cost of the late republican convention in St. Louis is not less than \$4,000,000.

This, of course, is not only the cost of the buildings in which the convention assembled, but also the daily expenditures of the several thousand people who were drawn to St. Louis during the week. Including delegates, newspaper correspondents, private secretaries, clerks and visitors, there were no less than 100,000 people added to the population of St. Louis.

Estimating five cigars to each stranger in the city, there was no less than \$500,000 spent for cigars alone. Including the increased amount of business which fell to the share of the saloons, as well as the enormous revenue which accrued to the various hotels in the city during the convention, the estimate which places the cost of the great republican gathering at \$4,000,000, is no doubt conservative.

## His Mean Reply.

Mrs. Chugwater. "Josiah, did you ever notice how common it is for girls to look like their fathers?"

Mr. Chugwater. "Of course I have. Most of them look like their fathers. That's why so many girls' faces are their fortunes."—Chicago Tribune.

If Remedy from Medical Herd. Doubtless essential is that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation, and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys.

In the course of a year a man requires a ton and a half of material to repair his wasted organs.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. No matter how long you have been afflicted with this terrible disease, Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy will cure you. It is a powerful medicine, and it is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you.

We think Pilo's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JESSE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

R. W. Walcott, C. O. Druggists, Hove, Cal. "I have used Pilo's Cure for Consumption, and it has taken me." Sold by Druggists, Cal.

A kilometer, or 1,000 meters, is equivalent to five-eighths of a mile.

Only  
Sarsaparilla

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

New Printing Process.

Perhaps the most remarkable process on view at the Royal Society's reception was that for producing illustrated magazines and newspapers entirely by photography, dispensing with engravings and "half-tone" blocks, and even with typography. Reels of sensitized paper rush through machinery which may be compared in principle with the rotary web printing process.

In place of typographic cylinders you have cylinders of transparent "negative," illuminated from the inside, which "print" the sensitized paper with great rapidity as it passes round them. Thence the web passes through "developing" and "fixing" baths, and finally emerges in cut sheets ready for binding. The letter press even "set-up" photographically by a kind of typesetting machine, so as to produce a negative of each line automatically. It is said that a popular illustrated monthly will, in all probability be produced by this method before long.

ANNA IVOR'S REQUEST.

Personal letters reach Mrs. Pinkham by thousands; some asking advice, and others, like the following, telling of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done and will ever continue to do in eradicating those fearful

female complaints so little understood by physicians.

All womb and ovarian troubles, irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, displacements, tendency to cancer and tumor are cured permanently.

"I feel as if I owed my life to your Vegetable Compound. After the birth of my babe I was very miserable. I had a drawing pain in the lower part of my bowels, no strength, and a terrible headache. Every day I failed. My husband said if I would try a bottle of your Vegetable Compound, he would get it for me. The change was wonderful. After I had taken the first half bottle I began to have great health in it. When I had taken three bottles, I was well and growing stout. It is a pleasure for me to write to you. I only ask women in any way afflicted with female troubles to try it."—Mrs. ANNA IVOR, Pittsford Mills, Rutland Co., Vt.

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## ELSIE MASON'S LESSON.

BY HOPE DARING.

FROM the sunny pastures and the fields covered with the golden stubble of recently harvested grain, the young wife sat down to devote the afternoon to verse-making.

A week later John Mason came hurriedly into the room where his wife sat reading.

"Elsie, I must go to Hatfield at once. I cannot return before tomorrow night. Will you get me some dinner while I dress? I must catch the 1.20 train at Layton."

"What! have you got to go to Hatfield for?"

"Business. I'll tell you all about it when I get back," and hurriedly out she went.

Elsie really evinced very little interest. She listened to the message he left for the help, and also to his suggestion that she go to Margaret's for the night, while trying to decide if "Solitude" or "Soul Hunger" should be the title of her new poem.

"John didn't kiss me," she thought after his departure. "He remembers that I told him last week that such things were silly. I don't believe he has kissed me since."

A few minutes later she went to the secretary to copy the poem that was to make her immortal. As she let down the writing table a letter dropped onto it. She stooped to pick it up when it fell from the envelope. The first word arrested her attention.

"Darling—Meet me at Hatfield to-night. Most secret, unless I can live unless I do."

Yours with undying love, GENEVIEVE.

Mechanically the wife returned the letter to the envelope and replaced it in the secretary. Then she trotted to a chair and tried to think.

John, her husband, false! It could not be! And yet there was his sudden departure, his refusal to tell his business, and, above all else, the letter.

"How could he?" she cried. "He knew I loved and trusted him, and that I would have died for him. Oh, John, how could you ruin our once happy home and break my heart!"

Suddenly she remembered Margaret's words. Surely she had not been to blame. At first she had been so happy, and then had come the long letter of cold meat, crackers, cheese and pickles. Surely not a pleasant picture for a man starting away on a journey to carry with him.

"But John, I love you!" she cried, throwing herself upon the couch. "I—oh, I wish I had done differently."

Time passed and still she lay there, dry-eyed and despairing. The rosy light of the setting sun stole in at the west window and rested peacefully on her hair, but she did not move. At last a knock at the door aroused her.

She went wearily to open it. On the threshold stood Mark Seymour, a farm hand who had formerly been employed by John.

"Good evening, Mrs. Mason. I called for that packet of papers I put in John's care when I went hunting. I saw him as he took the train at Layton and he said you would get them for me. He said they were in one of the upper pigeon holes of the secretary."

It was only by a strong effort of will that Elsie was able to comprehend what he said.

"Do you seek?" he asked, noticing her ghastly face.

She murmured something about a bad headache and advanced to the desk. As she took down the papers she started. It was from this same compartment that letter had dropped.

Here it was—and the envelope bore the name of Mark Seymour, and the postmark was April 16.

Elsie never could tell just how she managed to get rid of the talkative Seymour. When she found herself alone she sank upon her knees and tried to realize it all.

It was dark when she rose. She lighted a lamp and the light showed a face glorified by a great joy. The first thing she did was to gather up all of her poems. She used them to start a fire in the range, heated water, and then, with vigorous attack upon the dirty dishes.

She spent the night alone. The tenant house was near and she was too happy to be afraid. She worked until a late hour, and was up early the next morning.

John Mason did not reach home until late that afternoon. A dejected look was upon his face as he strode up the walk.

"I'm glad I didn't tell her," he thought. "She would have been so disappointed. I must get rid of the farm some way. Elsie will never be happy here. How different our life is from what I thought it would be!"

He opened the door and Elsie was in his arms.

"Tell me you love me, John," she cried, clinging nervously to him. "Tell me you will overlook the past and commence anew."

"I hold her at arm's length and carefully studied her intently. Her hair was arranged in the way he admired it. She wore a fresh cream lawn, and in her belt was a bunch of scarlet carnations.

"What is it, Elsie?" he asked almost sternly. Then, seeing her lip quiver, he drew her close to his breast. "I love you, my wife."

"Come, John, I've turned over a new leaf."

The new leaf was fantastically spread. There was fresh bread and cake, his favorite salad, broiled chicken, luxurious black raspberries and cream.

"But, Elsie," he said, his face clouding, "I went to Hatfield hoping to sell the farm. I am disappointed. I am so sorry."

"I am sorry," she interrupted him. "But I am sorry I have been such a nuisance. Don't sell the farm, dear. I'll show you how I can manage a farm."

"You had a lesson, John,"—The Home Queen.

## GEMS OF ROYALTY.

RARE SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY THE WORLD'S MONARCHS.

Fabulous Treasures of the Oriental Courts. The Peacock Throne Set With \$300,000 Worth of Gems.

LARGE gems have always had a great charm to the Orientals, who have always paid more for them than the Europeans. The Orient hides within her jealous guarded palaces many fine collections of jewels. The Nizam of Hyderabad owns the Victoria diamond, for which he paid \$2,000,000. The Maharajah of Tanjore is likewise possessed of a rich store of gems, many of them rare and curious. The Maharajah of Baroda paid \$100,000 for the 125-carat Star of the South, and also bought the 225-carat pale yellow De Beers diamond exhibited at the 1889 Exposition.

According to the testimony of S. G. W. Benjamin, at one time United States Minister to Persia, the late Shah had a very remarkable collection of gems, estimated to be worth between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, but it is almost impossible to get reliable information about them, so closely are they guarded. The same may be said of the Sultan of Turkey's collection, valued at over \$10,000,000.

When the English took possession of the palace of King Theodoros at Mandalay, Burmah, they searched eagerly for the fabulous treasures which it was supposed this Oriental monarch possessed. They were doomed to disappointment. Nothing of any special value was found, the far-famed jewels consisting of a miscellaneous lot of poor emeralds and rubies. Many of them were of large size, but so inferior in quality that the English regalia could not be enriched by adding any of them. So little are they valued that they were now exhibited in glass cases in the Indian Museum in London.

Of all the costly wonders that the palace of the Mogul Emperors at Delhi contained, the most wonderful and the most costly was the peacock throne. This was constructed during the reign of Shah Jehan, and was the work of a Frenchman, Austin, of Bordeaux, who had sought refuge at the Mogul's court.

It was estimated that the value of the throne was \$6,000,000 sterling. It stood in the center of the beautiful Hall of Private Audience, and was named after the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded, and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life.

There is a tradition that the throne was made of gold, and that the peacocks were made of solid gold inlaid with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. It was surrounded by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars, all richly embellished with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the border of the canopy.

The figure of a peacock stood behind the throne, and the canopy was of a single emerald. On each side of the throne stood an umbrella, one of the Oriental emblems of royalty. They were formed of crimson velvet thickly embroidered and fringed with pearls, the handles, eight feet high, being of gold studded with diamonds. It has been held that the famous Kohinoor was one of the jewels that ornamented the throne.

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